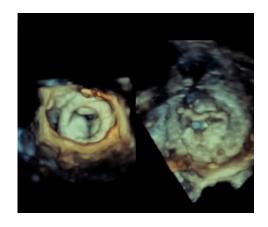
Questions on Degenerative MV Disease

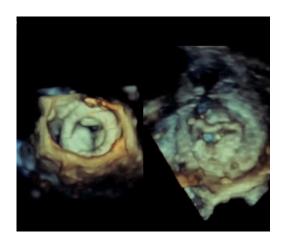


A 27 year old female presents with shortness of breath. The following 3D TEE is obtained What is the most likely diagnosis?



- 1. Dehisced mechanical aortic prosthesis
- 2. Stenosed bioprosthetic mitral valve
- 3. Stenosed bioprosthetic aortic valve
- 4. Dehisced mechanical mitral valve

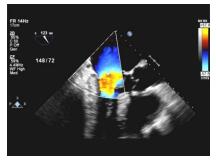
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A 36 year old patient presents with shortness of breath. A TEE was obtained. What is the most likely blood smear associated with this condition

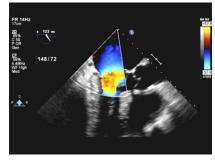




- 1. Eosinophilia
- 2. Red cell changes with lead poisoning
- 3. Hemolytic anemia
- 4. Thrombocytopenia
- 5. Excess of segmented neutrophils

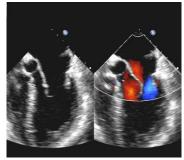
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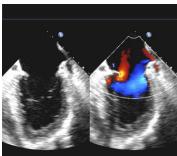


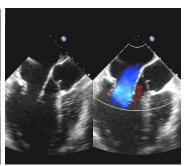


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A 31 woman presents with sudden onset of shortness of breath. A TEE is performed Which is the most likely location of the culprit lesion

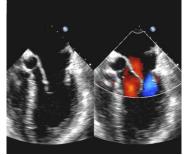


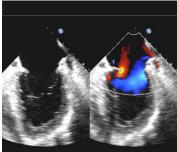


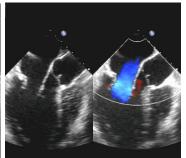


- 1. P1 Flail
- 2. P2 Flail
- 3. P3 Flail
- 4. A2 Flail
- 5. A3 Flail

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- 2. P2 Flail
- 3. P3 Flail
- 4. A2 Flail
- 5. A3 Flail

Which of the following is most consistent with a severe grade of mitral insufficiency?

- 1. A continuous Doppler signal that is an incomplete envelope of low signal intensity.
- 2. A peak E wave velocity of less than 1.2 m per second.
- 3. A maximal jet area as detected with color Doppler of less than 3.0cm².
- 4. A reversed systolic pulmonary venous waveform as detected with pulsed wave Doppler.

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All of the following clinical situations will limit the accuracy of the pressure half-time method for the measurement of mitral valve area with the exception of:

- 1. Conditions that alter left atrial compliance.
- 2. Conditions that alter left ventricular compliance.
- 3. Rapid heart rate
- 4. Severe aortic insufficiency.
- 5. Severe degree of mitral stenosis.

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